

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Losses in the Recent Battles.

REPORTS FROM THE VARIOUS CORPS.

Reconnoissances Along the Virginia Shore.

Rebels in Strong Force Ten Miles Back.

JACKSON HAS AN ARM AMPUTATED.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27, 1862.

The American's special from Sharpsburg says: Our loss in killed and wounded in the battle of Antietam will be fully up to 10,000. The official figures in two corps—Sumner's and Hooker's—are as follows:

| SUMNER'S CORPS. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Total. |
|---------------------|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| Officers | 41 | 83 | 110 | 234 |
| Enlisted men | 1,019 | 3,768 | 4,83 | 5,620 |
| Total for the corps | 1,060 | 4,601 | 5,933 | 10,594 |

HOOKE'S CORPS.

Killed. Wounded. Missing. Total.

Officers Men

Deaderley's Division... 12 12 12 36

Nuttall's Division... 122 122 122 366

Morgan's Division (Penn.) Reserves... 97 449 23 569

Total for the corps..... 3,610

Gen. Burnside's loss in killed and wounded will be about 1,600. The total loss in these three army corps is therefore 8,428. The loss in Gen. Franklin's and Gen. Banks' corps (now commanded by Gen. Williams) will bring the casualties fully up to the total stated, though there may be some considerable reduction in the number of missing.

Gen. Griffin, whose Brigade pickets the river at Blackburn and Reynolds' Ford, opposite Shepherdstown, keeps a strict watch on the Rebels, and is active in reconnoitering the country along the Virginia side of the Potomac.

On Friday morning, a battalion of cavalry crossed, and soon after sent back as a prisoner a Rebel cavalry officer whom they captured at Shepherdstown. Soon after, a boy appeared on the opposite bank, shouting to our pickets not to fire. He came over, and said he had enlisted with the Rebels at Frederick, but, becoming disgusted with the service, desired to come home.

By the time Sigel had his new command well in hand, against his and their wishes, he was transferred to the command of the first army corps of the Army of Virginia, with which he passed through Gen. Pope's campaign. How his Generalship and their bravery stood the test of that strangely unfortunate campaign, you have already recorded; but yet I fear that it is not generally understood that Friday's fight on the Bull Run field, in which we were victorious compared with the fight of the next day, when we were routed, was far by the best contested of the two whether you count Generalship or bloodshed. People jump at the conclusion that the day of defeat must have been the hardest fought day. It was not so, the loss of Friday was five times that of Saturday. The real battle of Saturday was but an hour and twenty minutes long. Friday it raged through all the hours of daylight. Friday all the enemy's resources and Generalship were tried and foiled. Saturday his very first maneuver was successful. These facts may all be accounted for by the other fact, that while Sigel commanded on Friday (the first three-fourths of the day actually, and the remainder virtually), another General commanded on Saturday.

Shortly afterward they sent back a piece of artillery and an artillery forge, which the Rebels left behind. They remained over during the afternoon, but, as there was no firing, it is presumed, they did not find the Rebels in force.

AFFAIRS AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Sept. 28, 1862.

Army Goods Speculators.—The Rebel Comscription Rigidly Enforced where they have the Power in Kentucky—Skirmish at Middletown.

Some alarm ensued this afternoon from artillery practice in our suburbs, which subsided on learning the cause of the firing.

The dealers in army goods had quite a harvest today, disposing of almost everything available for army purposes, at quite an advance on Saturday's price.

The military officers of the Southern Confederacy rigidly enforce the conscription all around Lexington and other points held by the Rebels.

On Friday, about 300 Rebel wagons were seen on the road from Danville to Lexington, supposed to be empty and going in that direction for supplies.

The pontoon bridge connecting Louisville and Jeffersonville was completed yesterday.

A skirmish occurred at Middletown to-day between a Union cavalry regiment and some Rebel troops, one Rebel was killed and the remainder routed.

REBEL RAID IN KENTUCKY.

The Town of Augusta Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28, 1862.

A body of 1,500 Rebel cavalry last night dashed into Augusta, Ky., a town on the Ohio River, about forty miles east of this city, drove out a small force of irregular troops, under Col. Budford, cleared out the citizens, and burned the town.

Our gunboats in the river could effect but little in its defense.

The inhabitants and troops escaped into this State, We have no details.

Col. Wm. H. Polk of Tennessee passed through here to-night, en route to Washington, with important dispatches from Gov. Johnson to President Lincoln. Their nature has not transpired.

The Case of Gen. McKinstry.

St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

*The Court-Martial for the trial of Gen. McKinstry, notwithstanding, according to the order of adjournment, and the members were sworn in. The Judge-Advocate announced that Gen. Harney had been relieved from the commission, and that Col. Bonneau had been appointed to his place. The Court decided to allow the proceedings to be reported in the newspapers, after which the charges and specifications against Gen. McKinstry were read. There is but one charge, that of neglect and violation of duty, the specifications of which are over fifty in number.**They are to the effect that Gen. McKinstry purchased mules, horses and army supplies from certain contractors at exorbitant prices; that other parties offered to furnish the same supplies at their market value; that he refused to receive them, compelling said parties to sell their supplies below their market value, and that Gen. McKinstry then purchased the same supplies from the contractors, at exorbitant rates.**After the reading of the specifications, Gen. McKinstry stated that he wanted the witnesses in his behalf summoned, among others, Major-General Fremont, to show that, as far as the specifications were concerned, he acted under orders.*

From the Gulf.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1862.

*The special correspondent of *Forney's Papers*, writing from Pensacola, 13th, has the following:**Cadwell has been detached from the command of the iron-clad Essex. Capt. Palmer is detached from the steam-ship Iroquois to the command of the Hartford, in lieu of Capt. Wainwright, who has been detached. Commander Nicholas is detached from the garrison of Pensacola, and ordered to the command of the Iroquois.**Executive Officer of the Hartford is the command of the garrison Winona. First-Lieutenant Mack Sibley, U.S. Marine, is detached from the command of the Pensacola, 13th. Sibley is detached from the frigate**a hundred names were honored.**EIGHTH WARD AWAKE!—On Saturday evening last a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of this ward without distinction of party, was called for the purpose of organizing a Campaign Club. The object of the meeting having been stated, the following officers were elected:**SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND FAMILY GROCERS.**A. COX'S SONS.**All who want a Crutch or Cane, Call on Cox, in Madeline-st.**At Number 25.*

Blown, and ordered as First-Lieutenant to the gun boat Winona. Lieut. Kimberley is detached from the private Potomac as Executive Officer of the flag-ship Hartford.

The steam frigate Susquehanna has been condemned, and will proceed home at the first opportunity.

The Iroquois has her machinery injured, and goes home soon.

The Winona made her way through an intricate passage, and succeeded in getting into a position to enable her to fire over the embankment with effect at the enemy's guns, one of which she was able to hit with three 11-inch shells, which rendered the Rebel unmanageable and prevented her from steaming up the harbor.

Fort Morgan opened a heavy fire upon the Winona, and compelled her to beat a hasty retreat. She received no injury from the shots of the fort, which struck around her and passed over her to the distance of half a mile, showing that her distance from their position could not be less than three miles and a half.

Such brilliant reconnoissances, frequently performed, would soon bring to pieces the enemy's fine fleet, and render it a more easy undertaking for Admiral Farragut's squadron when operations are commenced against Mobile."

Gen. Sigel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862.

The country remembers that Gen. Sigel came here from the West, at the request of the President.

Soon afterward, on the suggestion of the Secretary of War, he presented a detailed plan for recruiting 50,000 men, designed as a reserve force until thoroughly organized.

At that time very many of the Governors of the States had offered to recruit regiments to serve under him. Recruiting was going on

so slowly that it required the magnetism of a popular name to enlist men, and the Governors proposed to make Sigel's already won reputation of service in that direction.

Gen. Sigel proposed to divide his 50,000 men into two corps of 25,000 each, organize and discipline them, and prepare them for service—he promising that he should not expect to command the whole 50,000, but merely one of the corps, which would be a suitable Major-General's command.

The Government did not immediately decide in regard to the proposition. In the mean time, Jackson's raid in the valley caused Gen. Sigel to hasten to Harper's Ferry, where an insignificant command of raw and demoralized troops awaited him. However, his idea was incorporated, to some extent, in the grand scheme for a reserve corps, to be put into effect.

Both the Street and the interior as fast as the means of transportation permit. Sales of 330,000 pounds Rio Coffee, recently arrived, at 23 cents, plus packing.

TOM-SEY-PAXTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, by the Rev. E. M. Johnson, Alexander Tomsey and Emily Paxton.

The new Grace Church, erected at a cost of about \$80,000, opens for worship to-morrow.

Two companies of cavalry have been stationed on the Humber River to protect emigrants on route from depredations by the Indians, Shoshones and Snake Indians. There are plenty of trots between Carson Valley and Salt Lake to protect that portion of the Overland route. There is no danger anticipated provided the proper disposition is made of them.

Collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

A collision occurred this afternoon on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Camden, between the 10 o'clock train from New-York and the 2 o'clock train from Philadelphia. The trains and engines were smashed, but no one was seriously hurt.

Movements of Troops.

THE 31st NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT, Col. A. P. Berthoud, left Flemington, N. J., on Saturday for Washington, 977 strong, armed with the Enfield rifle. This is considered one of the best regiments ever formed.

Berthoud's men are to be mustered into the 1st New-York Cavalry, and will be mounted on the 2d.

NEW YORK.—In this city, on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 12 m., the 2d New-York Cavalry, 1,000 strong, will be mounted on the 1st.

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